The People's Korea

No. 1,193 EVERY SATURDAY MAY 26, 1984 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1984年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Alleged "Threat" from N. Korea "Sheer Nonsense", Says Hu Yaobang

Chinese leader Hu Yaobang on May 12 said that the so-called "threat from north Korea" is "sheer nonsense" and supported the DPRK proposed three-way talks for a relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and a negotiated settlement of the Korean reunification question.

In his interview with a Xinhua reporter given on May 12 in Yanji, Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, talked about his recent visit to the DPRK.

Here are excerpts from the interview:

Referring to his talks with President Kim Il Sung, Hu Yaobang said:

Comrade Yang Shangkun and I had many rounds of very sincere and agreeable talks and conversations with Comrade Kim Il Sung. Comrade Kim Jong Il and leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government. We had profound discussions focusing on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and we had identical views. We fully agree with the stance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea: the general goal – an independent and peaceful reunification; the principle – reunification in the form of confederation, and the means – negotiations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated in earnest terms time and again that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is very much concerned about and genuinely and sincerely hopes to see a relaxation of the tensions on the Korean Peninsula. He said that the northern part of the country will never do anything that might impede the stabilization of the situation, still less intend to advance into the south.

I think that the alleged intention of the north to thrust south is sheer nonsense.

Pointing to the question of re-unifying Korea in the form of confederation as proposed by President Kim Il Sung, the Chinese leader said:

I think it is the most realistic and feasible way and therefore the best way to reunify the Korean Peninsula peacefully. The reason why a confederation is the most realistic and feasible way to take is that in this form the state of division can come to an end under the condition that both the south and the north are able to maintain their existing social systems, thus the heavy burden of armament now brought onto the two sides by their sharp confrontation can be greatly lightened, so that favorable conditions can be created for the entire Korean nation to achieve independent and peaceful development and contribute to the peace of Asia and the world as a whole.

Referring to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, Mr. Hu Yaobang said:

We have fully exchanged views on the matter. Comrade Kim Il Sung explicitly told me

(Continued from page 8)

Prospects for Sports Talks Depends on Seoul's Attitude: Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, May 12 (KCNA) –A letter from Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Chong Ju Yong, Chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee, was handed over today to two liaison men from the Seoul side by two liaison men authorised by the Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

Follows the full text of the letter

I was really astonished at the letter of your side dated May 9, in which your side, far from reflecting on its crimes in having led the past two rounds of talks to a rupture, again committed a political provocation, laying the blame for it at the door of our side.

At the second round of the talk, as at the first round, your side brought forward the "Burma incident" and the "Sin Sang Ok-Choe Un Hui problem" which had nothing to do with us and were inconsistent with the nature of the sports talks and, furthermore, came out even with "tunnel incident" and "Chongwadae incident" anew and acted like persons bereft of reason, demanding "admission and apology" like a thief calling others thieves.

Turning a deaf ear to our repeated demand to put a stop to the political argument and discuss the question of forming a single team, your side persistently refused the discussion of the question, even making the ludicrous

(Continued from page 8)

Over 1,500 Yonsei Students Stage Anti- "Gov." Demonstration

Over 1,500 students of Yonsei University in Seoul on May 11 turned a "university festival" into an anti-"government" rally, according to a Reuter report. A letter denouncing the Chon Du Hwan junta was read at the meeting.

After the meeting students, marching arm-in-arm, called for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan, whom they described as a "fascist dictator."

They also denounced the junta for pressganging students leading anti-"government" protests into the military and demanded an end to this practice.

When the students attempted to leave the campus into the streets more than 200 riot police kept ready around the campus threw tear gas shells at the demonstrators.

But the students fought stubbornly for two hours, hurling stones at them.

Meanwhile, Students of Mokwon University in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, waged an anti-"government" struggle that day, the report said.

South Korean Dissidents Call for Democracy in Society

A group of 23 south Korean dissidents including human rights campaigners, academics, Christian ministers and former journalists issued a statement calling for democracy in society on May 16, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

In the statement read by the Reverend Mun Ik Hwan, they strongly urged the military fascist clique to free almost 100 politicians from a ban on political activity, abolish the blacklists of workers and reinstate journalists who lost their jobs for anti-"government" activities.

They accused the United States and Japan of supporting the dictatorial military "government" in Seoul.

The dissidents called upon the south Korean people to boycott the parliamentary "elections" which are expected late this year or early next unless the demands for democracy are met and not to watch programmes of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) in protest against distorted reporting of the anti-fascist struggle of the people including students for democracy.

South Korean Religious Organization Calls for Democracy

A south Korean Christian organization issued a statement urging the Chon junta to promote democracy on May 15, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Urging the "government" to listen to the just demands of dissidents, the statement said: "The 'government' must be willing to rid south Korea of violence and reestablish freedom of the press."

Recalling that many students of universities held fierce anti-"government" demonstrations demanding the restoring of democracy in south Korea, it accused the south Korean media of ignoring true demands of the people.

"Today's mass media ignores the people's critical remarks and simply enlightens them by passing on 'government' propaganda," it said.

South Korean students continue to demonstrate demanding resignation of Chon Du Hwan. Photo shows Koryo University students who charged into the street to mark the student-led April 19, 1960 popular uprising.

Growing Anti-U.S., Anti-Fascist Struggle in S. Korea

Four years have passed since the Kwangju popular uprising in south Korea which dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. and its local "regime". It was a period of a radical growth of the south Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

According to preliminary data available, in a little more than two years since the Kwangju popular uprising, the anti-U.S. struggle and the anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean people were waged on more than 110 occasions. This held more than 40 percent of the total cases of mass political struggle in the same period. The anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations of students last year were double those in 1982.

The people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy has grown in scope and strength this year.

In the period from the beginning of the new semester in March to the 13th of April struggles were reported from more than 55 universities all over south Korea. On April 19 alone a great number of students of 32 universities turned out in struggle.

What is noteworthy in the south-Korean people's struggle which has been intensified and developed with the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion is that the students and peoples of different strata pool their strength to the same ranks of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence under anti-U.S.

(Continued from page 8)

Firm Soridarity with Palestinian Struggle Under PLO Leadership

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung, at the grand banquet he arranged at the Sinhung Restaurant in Hamhung on May 8 in honor of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, who visited Korea from May 7 to 9.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Yasser Arafat,
Dear guests from Palestine,
Comrades and friends,

It gives me a great pleasure to meet again and sit together with Comrade Yasser Arafat, a revolutionary comrade-in-arms of ours.

On behalf of our Party, the DPRK Government and the Korean people, I warmly welcome Comrade Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, and his party.

Your revisit to our country this time is an expression of your deep trust in and close friendship towards us; it shows the solidity of the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Palestinian Arab people.

The Korean and Palestinian Arab peoples have established the bonds of militant friendship in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and for independence, sovereignty and national liberation.

At this moment of having a significant meeting with you, I reiterate the firm militant solidarity of our Party, Government and people for the Palestinian people in their just liberation struggle which is being waged under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The vigorous, indomitable struggle of the Palestinian people to win back their lost homeland and restore their legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state is a just struggle no one on earth can block.

Although the Palestinian revolution is now undergoing temporary turns and trials, its future will be victoriously shaped by your own efforts.

Out of the wild ambition for seizing and dominating the areas of rich natural resources and strategic vantage-points in the Middle East, the U.S. imperialists are continuing aggressive acts against the Arab people, with the Israeli aggressors as a shock force, but their sinister scheme will never be realized.

The recent shameful failure of the U.S. imperialists in their brutal invasion of Lebanon clearly showed again that their strength is by no means almighty.

The Arab people are a great nation with a long-standing tradition of struggle and abundant manpower and material potentials.

If the Arab people staunchly fight in firm unity, they will be able to frustrate the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists, defend national dignity and territorial integrity and accomplish the liberation cause of the Palestinian people.

In order to preserve peace in the Middle East and achieve a fair settlement of the question of this region comprehensively, it is essential that the Palestinian people be ensured the right to national self-determination, that the U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention be terminated, and that the Israeli aggressors pull out of all the Arab land including Jerusalem they are illegally occupying.

We will as ever firmly stand by the Arab people who are fighting to defend national independence and sovereignty and to win back the lost Arab land.

The friendship, unity and cooperation between the peoples of the revolutionary and fighting countries constitute a reliable guarantee for victory in the common cause of independence against imperialism.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Arab people have determinedly opposed the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and have always actively supported the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

We are deeply grateful for this.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

At this place overflowing with the joy of greeting you, a close comrade-in-arms who is on the same road of struggle to attain the common goal and ideal, permit me to propose a toast to the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples.

To the final victory of the national-liberation struggle of the Palestinian Arab people,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Chairman Yasser Arafat,

To the health of dear guests from Palestine and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

We, Lebanese Ally Are Intensifying War of Attrition

Speech of Chairman Yasser Arafat

Follows the full text of the speech delivered by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung at the Sinhung Restaurant in Hamhung on May 8 in honor of Chairman Yasser Arafat:

Esteemed Your Excellency Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
My brother,
Comrades and brothers,

Allow me, first of all, to extend my revolutionary salute to you.

On behalf of our Palestinian Arab People, Palestinian revolutionaries and the members of the Palestinian delegation and members of the PLO Executive Committee, my brothers, and on my own behalf, I express deep thanks to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise and tested leadership on the occasion of our visit to the DPRK.

The DPRK has rendered principled and firm support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle to restore their national rights including the right to return home, the right to self-determination and the right to found a Palestinian independent state on the soil of Palestine, against imperialism and Zionism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express deep thanks to Your Excellency and your friendly people for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality accorded us visiting your country.

Respected Comrade President, my brother, Brothers and comrades,

I believe you have followed the events in the Middle East, especially the recent events after my last visit to your friendly country.

With the unrestricted support and green light from U.S. imperialism, the Zionist occupation forces committed a large-scale armed invasion against the fraternal Lebanese people and the Palestinian people to destroy our revolutionary bases in Southern Lebanon with a view to establishing a U.S.-Israeli domination over the whole of Arab land.

Our people and our revolutionaries drove back this brutal attack, creating a legendary epic, inflicted losses in material and human lives upon the Zionist aggressors and won a great victory. This victory was made possible by the staunch will and heroism of our people who learn a lot of things from the great Juche idea, your teachings, respected leader, and from the struggle of your people.

The destiny of our Arab nation fighting against the nation-splitting manoeuvres and for unity, progress and prosperity is facing threats.

Although our revolution is now under the difficult situation, our people and revolutionaries with a staunch will and firm determination are rebuilding revolutionary organizations, availing themselves of the experiences in the past struggle, and have registered great successes in this field. This finds clear manifestation in that we and our Lebanese ally are intensifying the war of attrition and annihilating military action in the occupied Arab land and Southern Lebanon, as recognized by the enemies today.

Our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland declare that they are resolutely resisting all repression and persecution by the Zionists intended to deprive them of their country and expel them and are closely rallied around the Palestine Liberation Organization and its legitimate leadership.

We consider that the Palestinian and Middle East problems can be solved through the convocation of an international conference to be participated in by all parties and member nations of the U.N. Security Council under the supervision of the United Nations.

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

Our Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO are following with keen interest the development of the situation in the international arena, especially the cause of national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America against the intensified high-handed acts of military aggression on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

We assure Your Excellency that we are firmly standing on the side of the peoples fighting to achieve national independence and the right to self-determination against imperialist aggresive acts and to lead a free and dignified life.

Respected Comrade President, my brother,

The Palestine Liberation Organization is standing unswervingly on the side of the friendly Korean people who are fighting to attain their great national goal for national reunification, economic progress and social prosperity under your wise leadership.

It also strongly supports the proposal for reunifying the country by means of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you at the Sixth Congress of your Party and the recent important and constructive proposal for tripartite talks.

We believe that your firm and principled stand enjoys support and encouragement of all countries and all peoples fighting for justice, freedom and peace all over the world.

Esteemed Your Excellency Comrade President,

I wish you a long life in good health and happiness as well as your friendly people constant success, progress and prosperity in the struggle to attain their noble aim under your wise and tested leadership.

In conclusion, I express deep thanks once again to you for the support to the just struggle of our people on the part of your great and friendly leadership, Party, Government and people.

Permit me to propose a toast to the warm friendship between our Palestinian people and the friendly Korean people, between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the DPRK Government,

To the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung, a close friend of our Palestinian Arab people and respected leader of the freedom fighters,

To the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and

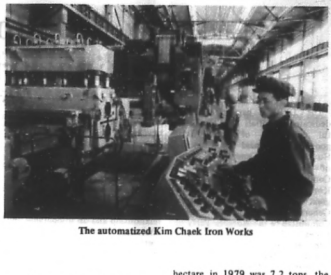
To the health of all revolutionary comrades.

Long live the heroic Korean people!

Long live the friendship between Korea and Palestine!

Revolution until victory!

Results and Prospects of Socialist Economic Construction in DPRK (2)



The automatized Kim Chaek Iron Works

(Continued from the No. 1,190 issue of The People's Korea)

Construction Proceeds In Five Major Districts

In his New Year address, President Kim Il Sung stressed that this year is the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan and that it is an important task in this year's economic construction to hit the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan and make remarkable progress in achieving the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

In the address he said as follows: "The central tasks of socialist economic construction this year are to step up capital construction forcefully on the five district fronts, to operate all factories and enterprises at full capacity and to improve the people's standard of living considerably."

Capital construction on the five district fronts, as the Table shows (See below), will become a base for production in the future.

To attain tasks on the five district fronts aims at the earliest realization of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, as well as at achieving the goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

For example, if a vinalon complex is constructed at Sunchon, it can produce one-third of the 1,500 million metres of fabrics which is one of the ten long-term objectives.

If the Anju District Coal Mine is expanded, it can produce about 80 percent of the goal of producing 120 million tons of coal.

If the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Complex are expanded as planned, they will play a decisive role in achieving the goal of producing 15 million tons of steel.

It is not too much to say that the issue of capital construction on the five district fronts holds a major key to fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan and the ten long-term objectives.

Sunchon District

First, let's examine the Sunchon district.

Sunchon is situated within one hour from Pyongyang by train. It has favorable siting condition for a vinalon plant. It was just promoted from a county to a city at the end of last year.

The most important plant in the district is a large-scale vinalon factory which has a capacity of 100,000 tons.

The Sunchon Vinalon Factory will have a capacity about 2 times the February 8 Vinalon Complex (50,000 tons). Full-scale construction work started on the factory in the beginning of this year and is to be reached completion within one or two years.

The factory has decided to produce mainly vinalon, chemical fertilizer and methanol, while complete measures are expected to be taken for disposal of wastes. Besides, construction of a thermal power station is being carried forward at the same time which will provide with raw materials and energy for vinalon production. A construction project of modernizing and expanding a coal mine complex is also under way in the Sunchon district.

Anju District

Anju is the biggest coal (lignite)-producing district of the DPRK.

Actively being carried forward there are a major expansion project and a movement to raise annual coal production to 70 million-100 million tons in the existing coal mine complex in the Anju district.

One hundred million tons of coal account for 80 percent of the targeted coal output as one of the ten long-term objectives. This is a gigantic production project of producing a third of the world brown coal production.

At present, South Africa, the largest coal-producing country in Africa (the seventh largest in the world), produces about 90 million tons of coal and West Germany, one of the leading coal-producing countries in Europe, produces about 85 million tons (the eighth in the world). If we compare Anju to them, we will easily understand the scale of the Anju district coal mines.

Chongjin District

Construction work in the Chongjin district centers on a plan to expand the production capacity of the Kim Chaek Iron Works to 6 million tons of steel.

There, Construction of some new workshops has already progressed since the end of last year to the present. Meanwhile, A dirt-carrying belt conveyor is under construction at the Musan Mine.

Nampo District

In the Nampo district, large-scale enterprises representing the DPRK, such as the Kangson Steel Complex (comprising the Kangson Steel Works, April 13 Iron Works and July 8 Factory), the Taean Heavy Machine Complex and the Kumsong Tractor Plant, are concentrated. The appearance of this district is about to be changed in a big way.

This is because the Nampo Lock Gate, attracting great public attention, is gradually taking shape.

Construction work on a temporary rock bank of 2,000 metres in length was already completed at the end of last year for the construction of the waterway, and the length of the bank has been increased to over 4 kilometres.

The construction work is being stepped up at high speed for completion by the 73rd birthday of President Kim Il Sung on April 15, 1985.

In order to support these large-scale construction projects, a plan is under way to expand the annual production capacity of the Kangson Steel Complex to 3 million tons. At the same time, it is planned to increase production at the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, in order to guarantee manufacture of large-sized equipment for the Sunchon Vinalon Factory, and thermal power stations in the Nampo, Sunchon, Anju and Hamhung districts.

Hamhung District

A new large-scale synthetic rubber factory is planned to be constructed in Hamhung, the center of chemical industry of the DPRK.

This is an important task in the area of chemical industry under the Second Seven-Year Plan. Its characteristic feature is that it does not depend on petroleum.

It is intended to meet demand for tires and belt conveyors, by producing synthetic rubber, using home-produced limestone and anthracite as raw materials.

The rubber by this process compares favorably with synthetic rubber made by natural rubber and oil as raw materials.

It has been confirmed that car tires made of it can last twice as long as those made of natural rubber.

Further, in the Hamhung district, the projects of expanding the production capacity of the thermal power station and the February 8 Vinalon Complex on a large scale will start in the future.

Impetus Given to Food Output

In the area of agriculture, it was decided anew at the beginning of this year to raise grain production to a 10 million tons level, with which to greet the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February this year.

Korea had attained a epoch-making success in agricultural production which is regarding as a great social problem irrespective of capitalism and socialism, and created a farming method of the world's highest level.

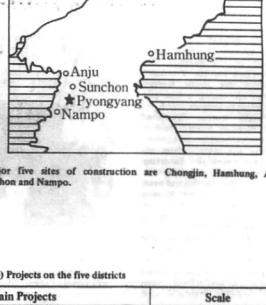
The yield of unhulled rice per hectare in 1979 was 7.2 tons, the highest in the world.

As a result of highly intensive agriculture, Korea produced 9.5 million tons of grains last year from its arable land 1.5 million hectares in area.

Guaranteeing food is an issue to be considered from a world-wide standpoint. The DPRK has attained a noteworthy success in this field.

Korea had already played a large role internationally through emergency food export and aid, not to mention its self-sufficiency in food supply.

If the target of 10 million tons of grain is attained this year, the DPRK will be well known in the world as "a country has enough food."



Major five sites of construction are Chongjin, Hamhung, Anju, Sunchon and Nampo.

(Table) Projects on the five districts

Districts	Main Projects	Scale
Sunchon	**To construct a Sunchon Vinalon Factory** * To construct a Sunchon Thermal Power Station * To renovate and expand the Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex * To increase the production capacity of the Sunchon Cement Factory * Urban and housing construction	– 100,000 ton-capacity – to be completed in one-two years
Anju	**To expand the output of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex** * To construct an Anju Thermal Power Station * To expand the capacity of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex	70 million-100 million tons
Chongjin	**To expand the production of the Kim Chaek Iron Works** * To renovate and expand the Musan Mine * Construction of a Chongjin Thermal Power Station * To increase the production of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory	Producer of 6 million tons of steel
Nampo	**To expand the capacity of the Kangson Steel Complex** * To construct a Nampo Thermal Power Station * To increase the production of the Taean Heavy Machine Complex	Producer of 3 million tons of steel
Hamhung	**To construct a Hamhung Synthetic Rubber Factory** * To increase the production of the Ryongsong Machine Plant * Urban and housing construction	Homemade rubber made from limestone and anthracite as raw materials

New Milestone Adorns History of Korea-China Friendship: Rodong Sinmun

The DPRK's papers May 12 dedicated editorials to the successful conclusion of the official goodwill visit paid by Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, to Korea upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In an editorial titled "New Milestone That Brilliantly Adorned the History of Korea-China Friendship", Rodong Sinmun said: Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea marked an epochal occasion in developing the traditional friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples to a new, higher stage: It opened a more favorable phase in the efforts to accomplish the cause of justice in the two countries and, furthermore, contributed to strengthening the anti-war, peace forces in Asia and the world.

Pointing out that at a series of talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Hu Yaobang during the visit, views were exchanged on matters of common concern and a complete consensus of views was reached on all the questions discussed, the editorial said:

Visiting Korea for the second time, Comrade Hu Yaobang made a great contribution to bringing into full bloom the traditional Korea-China friendship which is developing in depth to a new, higher plane and to consolidating the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

As demonstrated again this time, the Korea-China relationship is not an ordinary one. It is a particular relationship and an inseparable and unbreakable relationship of lips to teeth and relationship of kinship, in which the peoples of the two countries have shared life and death, crossing the ridges of trials together and fighting bloody battles side by side, closely united from long ago for the commonness of their ideology and idea.

Korea-China friendship has come into full blossom, withstanding the tests of history, entirely because the party and state leaders of the two countries have cultivated this friendship in person after they sowed its seeds.

In 1982, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited China and respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited Korea the same year. Last year, Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, visited China and comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili visited Korea.

Through these friendly visits and meetings, the party and state leaders of the two countries exchanged their opinions and deepened mutual understanding, trust and friendship.

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea powerfully demonstrated the unbreakable class unity and internationalist solidarity between the two countries, two parties and two peoples.

Comrade Hu Yaobang highly estimated and fully approved the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

He declared that China has always resolutely opposed the U.S. military presence in south Korea and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and held that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, the Korean question be settled peacefully through negotiations and Korea be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves.

This clearly shows the fundamental stand of the Party, Government and people of China toward the settlement of the Korean question.

This is in full accord with the DPRK's stand, which eloquently tells that the two peoples are closely united in solving the question of Korean reunification.

(KCNA)

People's Daily Hails Successful Korean Visit of Chinese Leader

BEIJING May 12 (KCNA) – The May 12 issue of the Chinese paper "People's Daily" published an editorial under the blockletter title "Great Landmark in History of Sino-Korean Friendship" and subtitle "Warmly Hail General Secretary Hu Yaobang's Satisfactory Success in His Korean Visit."

The editorial says:

Comrade Hu Yaobang and his entourage were accorded very warm hospitality and grand welcome by the Korean Party, Government and people and had very cordial, sincere and friendly talks with Comrade Kim Il Sung and leading cadres of the Korean Party and Government.

The visit was greatly successful.

During the visit Comrade Hu Yaobang was deeply impressed and sincerely rejoiced, seeing at first hand the indefatigable heroic mettle of the fraternal Korean people in building their fatherland under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and President Kim Il Sung and their achievements.

Comrade Hu Yaobang wished the Korean people greater success and expressed heartfelt thanks for the support of the Korean people to the revolutionary cause of China and her socialist construction and to her struggle for having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

Such mutual support of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea will have a positive influence on the development and prosperity of the two countries.

During the visit Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Kim Il Sung informed each other of and fully exchanged opinions on the present international situation, particularly the situation in Asia and the Korean Peninsula, the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea and a series of important problems of common concern and reached a complete consensus of views at the talks. Comrade Hu Yaobang declared once again that the Chinese people resolutely support the efforts of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently and peacefully without foreign interference and the proposal of confederation and the initiative for holding tripartite talks participated in by the North and the South of Korea and the United States, which were put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea for the attainment of this great goal, and oppose the United States' military presence in south Korea and demand the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea.

The goodwill visit of Comrade Hu Yaobang to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recorded a new, great landmark in the history of Sino-Korean friendship.

The two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea will courageously advance along the solid road of socialism, tightly joining hands forever.

The Korean people are greatly encouraged by this and extend warm gratitude to the Chinese people.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reiterated full support for and solidarity with the Chinese people in their line of socialist modernization in China and cause of the country's reunification.

He stressed it is entirely thanks to the tested guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China that the Chinese revolution has ushered in a new age of historical turn and is progressing from victory to victory, the looks of the country have undergone a great change and a radical turn has taken place in the life of the Chinese people.

The achievements in China today have been made possible because such proletarian revolutionaries as comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping with a wealth of experiences accumulated through a protracted revolutionary struggle corrected the guiding idea of the party in time in conformity with the desire of the people and the developing revolution, standing at the head of the Chinese revolution, laid down an original line of socialist construction suited to the specific conditions of China and wisely mobilized the revolutionary zeal and creative talent of the popular masses.

Bright and promising is the future of the Chinese people guided by the present leadership of the Communist Party of China.

"I Was Not 'Kidnapped,' But Have Been to North Korea of My Own Accord" Says Sin Sang Ok

Sin Sang Ok called a news conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on April 12 and roundly exposed the falsity of the so-called "Sin Sang Ok-Choe Un Hui Problem" over which the south Korean authorities are raising a hue and cry, according to a report.

The south Korean "National Security Planning Board" (former Korean Central Intelligence Agency) some time ago made a false announcement completely distorting fact, alleging that Sin Sang Ok and his wife Choe Un Hui had been "kidnapped" by "north Korean operatives" in Hong Kong in 1978 and were now serving as "north Korean spies."

The south Korean junta brought forward the Sin Sang Ok-Choe Un Hui problem even at the north-south sports talks for the formation of a single team held at Panmunjom recently, maliciously slinging mud at Pyongyang.

At the news conference Sin Sang Ok made clear truth to the world, stripping bare the deceptive nature of the shameless and vicious false propaganda.

* * *

Explaining, to begin with, the motive of his calling the news conference in Belgrade, Sin Sang Ok said: This news conference has been convened on my personal initiative.

As you know, the south Korean "National Security Planning Board" has of late launched into a campaign, making a noisy row on the problem of me and my wife.

Suffering from this now are north Korea and my colleagues.

Therefore, I am meeting with you reporters to make public truth to the world.

The south Korean "National Security Planning Board" announced that our couple were "spirited" to north Korea six years ago, made a film to propagandize President Kim Il Sung and

Sin Sang Ok, (center) a prominent south Korean movie director, is engaged on film production activities in East European countries. He is cooperated by Czech moviemen for producing a new film.

Secretary Kim Jong Il and serve as north Korean "spies." "The New York Times" also made a report about this.

I would like to stress, first of all, the importance of this incident.

Because the incident concerning me is employed as a tool of propaganda between the north and south of Korea. A few days ago, this problem was taken up even at Panmunjom talks.

And there is a big commotion in Southeast Asian regions, too, for the reason that this incident concerning me originated from Hong Kong.

Another point I must stress is the fact that my friends are suffering, treated as "spies" on the charge of conveying a letter and a photograph from me to my family in south Korea.

Another point is that my work and my artistic activities are completely distorted in press reports.

The south Korean "National Security Planning Board" made a distorted announcement that the movie "The Unreturned Emissary" made by me was a film propagandizing President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

The story of the movie goes that three patriots of Korea attend the Second International Peace Conference held in Hague, the Netherlands, and one of them disembowels himself when they fail to realize their wish while calling for the independence of Korea.

It is, of course, a fact that this movie was made on the request of north Korea.

But things stand quite different from what the south Korean authorities allege.

I have not turned a communist nor am I a man wholly sympathizing with its ideology.

But, what is important is that the view of north Korea and that of mine fully accord with each other on the point that both defend the *chajusong* (independence) of the nation.

This is way I made the film.

Explaining the motive of his leaving south Korea and his later life, Sin Sang Ok said:

I am a man actually expelled from south Korea.

The south Korean authorities cancelled the permission for the operation of my film company in around 1976 and kept me in custody for two months.

The pretext of their accusation was that I had accepted a bribe.

But the real reason was that I opposed the "government."

In those days I was a leading moviemen in south Korea and had a big film studio.

Then why did the south Korean authorities do such a thing to the leading film company?

This could not be construed otherwise than a political motive.

Left without opportunities of carrying on my cinematographic activities in south Korea, I made up my mind to make films overseas.

By that time I had a plan to manufacture a movie about Kim Dae Jung in an alien country.

Getting wind of this plan, the south Korean "government" began obstructing my overseas trip.

I first applied for a visa to the United States to go there in my film production overseas.

But the south Korean authorities issued instructions to the south Korean embassies in various countries not to get me entry visa of the United States.

In around April and May 1978 the U.S. consulate in Hong Kong did not issue me visa and even put a cipher mark on my passport.

I was genuinely enraged.

I went to Paris in June that year. Thinking that France would be out of the reach of the hand of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," I applied for the visa at the U.S. embassy. It summoned me three days after and refused to issue a visa.

Unable to go to the United States, I and my wife stayed in France and West Germany. I planned to carry on my cinematographic activities with West Germany as the main theatre.

But, in 1979, former south Korean "C.I.A. director" Kim Hyong Uk was assassinated in Paris.

I was an old acquaintance of his widow.

I felt ever increasing danger to my safety.

About that time, in 1981, north Korea asked me if I had an intention to make a film.

It appeared to know well of my lot.

(Continued on page 7)

— Report on Campus Problem —

Militarized Campus (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Problematical Points of the Law on Assembly

(3) Provisions of observance in breakup on assemblies and demonstrations and power to order them stopped:

Article 10 and 13 stipulate that even the assembly which has been approved beforehand should be subject to police control and any potential disturbance of public order can be ordered expelled at once. (extremely abstract definition).

If a likelihood of considerable social chaos is noted, the police marshal can order the breakup of the assembly or demonstration.

As a result, freedom of assembly and demonstration as a basic right of people is completely denied.

(4) Institution of crime of preparatory intrigue to hold an illegal assembly and the reinforced punishment provisions.

In the first revision article 3 calls for punishment of sponsor, leader, and participants of any banned assembly and demonstration.

The second amendment in 1980 produced a new provision punishing preliminary plotters.

Imprisonment for the sponsor, leader and participants is extended to respectively as 7 years, 5 years, 3 years.

Since the May 17 coup, the ban on assembly and demonstration prohibits all the political rally, and demonstrations.

We must take a stand in connection with this situation.

(1) The present law on assembly and demonstration is banned on the "national security law", and "law regulating of assemblies and demonstrations", vicious laws under the Japanese colonial rule.

It was established and revised several times by the successive regimes to strengthen their rule and suppress the democratic force.

(2) It is unconstitutional as it restricts freedom of the assembly and demonstration, basic rights of people by the abstract words "keeping public order" in an expanded manner.

(3) It is totally against the general principles of the crime code because its interpretation is decided at the discretion of those in power.

(4) It took the place of Pak regime's "emergency decree No. 9 as a means to oppress democratic efforts of people.

(5) It should be abolished at once in order to realize genuine "national reconciliation", and "democratic society".

(6) Situation of the Detained Students

Here, we will look into the situation of detained students who have been detained for their role in the campus affairs after the May 17, 1980 incident, and into that of those 230 students who are still under arrest.

General Situation of Detained Students

The number of students who were expelled or detained amounted to more than 800 under the Pak regime, but for 3 years after the May 17, 1980 incident, amounted to 1,400: 536 in 1980, 300 students in 1981, 198 in 1982, 327 in 1983.

Especially, we can see a number of changes both in scale and contents of the demonstrations in 1983. Demonstrations numbered 46 in the first semester, with 133 detained and their number rose to 88 in the second semester with 198 detainees.

It is remarkable that the largest number of students were detained after the 1970s.

In 1980, most of the detainees underwent compulsory enlistment, or detention, but in 1981, they were sentenced to a 6-8 month detention.

In 1982, the terms of the sentence were extended to 1 year and 6 months and then to 5 years, the severest punishment dealt out for the charge under the law.

In the detention, they were kept in solitary cells, thoroughly separated from ordinary criminals and their behavior there are closely watched, for the alleged fear they would influence inmates with "vicious idea".

Those who are allowed to interview the detainees are only direct relatives. Books available in prison were censored by the authorities.

As to an illness due to the bad prison conditions, any detainee might be given only one kind of medicine irrespective of its kind or condition.

For example, a student, Wang Jong Chang (detained on charges of a participation in campus demonstration on April 8, '83) was permitted to have his teeth treated only as a result of hunger strike of all the fellow detainees.

The detainees are suffering from temperature below zero in prison without any heating equipment. Meal allowances are only $0.5, so they had to resort to a hunger strike calling for the improvement of their conditions in prison.

Situation after the Dec. 21 Reinstatement Measure

The government announced on Dec. 21 the reinstatement of all the students who had been expelled or detained on charges of their role in demonstrations etc. after the May 17 incident.

But in case of Seoul University, only 15 students were set free with their sentences suspended and 32 students are now detained.

The latter group gave up law suits after formal trials or being given a kind of their release.

On the other hand, in case of the "Yuinmul" incident (distributing anti-government handbills) on Nov. 25, '83, the given sentence by the prosecutor was appealed to a higher court for the reason that the handed down sentence were insufficient, while students waiting for their freedom were transferred to other prison in this coldness.

In fact 43 people who were detained in Yongdonpo prison as unconvicted prisoners were transferred to Chunchon, Kongju, Ijongbu from January 20 to 31.

It gave a great shock to parents who expected good results from the official announcement on Dec. 21 (the government issued the reinstatement measure for the expelled students).

But the government demanded that the students concerned, and their parents write a letter of repentance, arguing that the measure would benefit to those who were repentant of their past wrongdoings.

In case of students who were set free on Dec. 23, they were set free on condition that they were under suspension of the sentence. Yet 7 students including Chi Tae Hon weren't set free on the ground that they refused to show any sign of repentance.

These kinds of action were repeatedly carried out even after the announcement of the reinstatement measure.

At the time of a conference of Presbyterian youth union on Jan. 19, 3 students including Kang Sun Gu (senior of the law department of Seoul University) were detained for violation of the law on assemblies and demonstrations.

This raises a serious doubt about the government claim of "solution of the campus problem" and "national reconciliation".

As seen above, it is impossible for us to achieve "national reconciliation", and "campus autonomy" only with this superficial reinstatement measure.

We wonder whether real reinstatement of expelled students will come.

Feb. 8, 1984

Seoul University Committee for Promoting the Reinstatement of Expelled Students

Riot police tear gas pumpers blocking an entrance of Korea University where about 1,500 students hold a memorial service protest on May 4 for six young men who died in recent years under unexplained circumstances after being drafted into the military. (UPI)

3-Way Talks Offer Just Proposal

The proposed three-way talks continue to invite active support from the people and various organizations of the world. Here is a roundup of their statements and resolutions.

TOKYO (K N S) – An emergency meeting of people in Chiba, Japan, prefecture for supporting the proposal for tripartite talks was held on April 21.

After speeches were made at the meeting, **Ichikawa Fukuhei**, General Secretary of the Chiba Prefectural Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, delivered a keynote report.

In the report he called for widely explaining and propagandizing the proposal for tripartite talks and actively struggling for its realisation.

A resolution adopted at the meeting expressed full support to the porposal for tripartite talks and stressed that the solidarity movement for carrying the proposal into practice and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be further expanded and strengthened.

Resolutions supporting the proposal for tripartite talks were also adopted at a meeting of Japanese and Korean women which was held on April 19 in Yokohama, Kanagawa prefecture, on the birthday of President Kim Il Sung and at the 37th regular meeting of the Saitama prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party held on April 22.

Resolutions and statements supporting our proposal for tripartite talks were published respectively at the Kyoto prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party on April 7, at the Kyoto Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on April 10, at the Kyoto peace committee and Shiga, Kyoto, district headquarters of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Unions of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) on April 2, at a joint meeting of the Shiga, Kyoto district of the National Federation of Industrial Trade Union organisations of April 9, and at the Transport Workers Unions in Kyoto on April 22.

A broad signature campaign demanding the realisation of the tripartite talks has been launched by the Saitama Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Realisation of the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

PYONGYANG May 11 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam on April 11, expressing support to the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks, said that the proposal is an important step for making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, concluding a peace agreement, easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and realising the reunification of Korea.

The Communist Party of Viet Nam stated that the Vietnamese party and people would consistently support the reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

In its statement dated April 23 **The Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador said:**

The Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador fully supports the DPRK proposal for holding tripartite talks with the United States and the south Korean authorities.

It is urgently necessary for preventing the Korean Peninsula from turning into a theatre of war to hold tripartite talks.

The Government of the United States and the south Korean authorities are under moral obligation before the world public opinion to affirmatively respond to the earnest proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the U.S. government and the south Korean authorities refuse to accept the proposal for tripartite talks, this will show that they are trying to increase the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The Socialist Revolutionary party of Ecuador warmly hails and supports the DPRK proposal calling for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

If this important proposal is realised, it will be made possible to avert a war which will start a new global war and provide a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

PYONGYANG May 14 (KCNA) – The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela issued a statement on April 26 in support of our proposal for tripartite talks.

The statement says:

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela fully supports the new proposal for *tripartite talks made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea* for guaranteeing peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This proposal is a hard blow to the war moves of the U.S. It enjoys unanimous support from the world people for its justness.

Believing that the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks will contribute to the prevention of a nuclear war in Korea and the promotion of peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Venezuela expresses the belief that the tripartite talks will certainly be realized.

PYONGYANG May 15 (KCNA) – The National Leadership of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela on April 27 **issued a statement in support of our proposal for tripartite talks.**

The statement pointed out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the new proposal for tripartite talks under the grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula due to the U.S. occupation of south Korea and their aggressive manoeuvres. It said:

The National Leadership of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela actively supports the proposal for tripartite talks proceeding from the patriotic desire to remove the tensions from Korea and peacefully reunify the country.

That the south Korean authorities oppose this just proposal and create an artificial obstacle to it clearly shows that they do not want Korean peace and her peaceful reunification.

The National Leadership of the Left Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela expresses once again firm solidarity with the DPRK government and people led by President Kim Il Sung and full support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the Korean reunification and a durable peace in Korea.

So Sung and So Joon-Shik — Political Prisoners in S. Korea

So Jun Sik, a Japan-born Korean political prisoner, was put to preventive detention in 1978, when his prison term was expired, and was detained again under "Public Security Law" proclaimed in July 1975, a law aimed at re-arresting for "national security reasons" the dissidents who completed their prison terms but who are not obedient to the authorities.

His term of preventive detention expires on May 27 but there are fears that he may be detained again. If his preventive detention is renewed for the forth time he will be forced to put under unwarranted detention for eight years in addition to his 7-year prison terms.

The So borthers (So Sung, 40, So Jun Sik, 36) were arrested in 1971 by the "KCIA" (presently called ANSP – the Agency for National Security Planning) for the alleged involvement in the "campus-spying case". Some 50 people including Korean residents in Japan were arrested. Among them were the So brothers. They were arrested on charges of violating the "National Sicurity Law" and the "Anti-Communist Law".

So Sung was sentenced to life imprisonment by the second instance court in December 1971 and So Jun Sik to 7-year imprisonment in February 1972.

Tortures were inflicted upon the So brothers and So Sung had his face burned during the investigation.

The People's Korea will introduce here an article on the So brothers, which was carried by the December 1983 issue of New Zealand Monthly Review.

So Jun Sik (left) and So Sung (right) at the court. So Sung had his face burned by torture.

So brothers: So Jun Sik (left) and So Sung (right) before they were arrested.

The Soh Brothers are political prisoners in the "Republic of Korea" (South Korea). They were arrested on charges of alleged "espionage" in Spril 1971.

The Soh Brothers' case is one of typical infringement on human rights in the Republic of Korea. The elder brother Soh Sung has been detained for no less than twelve years only on account of his belief that the South Korean society should be democratized and that all of Korea should be a unified country. Soh Sung was sentenced to life. Especially, the preventive custody which Soh Joon-Shik has been suffering for more than five years after the expiration of his seven-year prison term is a blatant contravention of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the Korean "Constitution."

The Soh Brothers' case has drawn paid attention to not only in the Japan and Korea but also throughout the world. Amnesty International has adopted the Soh Brothers as "prisoners of conscience."

For these twelve years the Soh Brothers have kept adhering to their belief in spite of indescribable sufferings including severe torture.

Soh Joon-Shik filed a lawsuit against the Korean government appealing against the legality of his preventive custody, and the case is now on trial. On May 27, 1984 the third two-year term of his preventive custody will expire, but it will be prolonged without worldwide public opinion demanding his release.

Twelve years' imprisonment of the brothers cannot be justified on any account.

The Soh Brothers should be set free immediately.

Outline of Soh Brothers' Case

Soh Sung and Soh Joon-Shik are Koreans normally residing in Japan. They were born in Kyoto respectively on April 3, 1945 and on May 25, 1948.

On April 20, 1971, when the brothers were studying at Seoul National University in the "Republic of Korea," the Korean Army Security Command announced that they had arrested the Soh Brothers on charges of alleged "espionage for the North". The Soh Brothers were prosecuted on charges of violating the "Anti-Communist Law," the National Security Law" and some provisions of the "Criminal Code."

In the trials they both denied their alleged "espionage" and declared that the south Korean society should be democratized and that their nation should be reunified in a peaceful manner. No convincing material evidence for their offences was presented. The sentence of seven years' imprisonment to Soh Joon-Shik was finally fixed by the "Korean Supreme Court" on May 23rd, 1972. Soh Sung's appeal was rejected by the same court on March 13, 1973 and then his sentence of life imprisonment was finalized. He has been detained in a solitary cell in the Daegu Prison for about ten years.

In the prisons, as is usually the case with the political prisoners in the "Republic of Korea," the Brothers have undergone the so-called "education for the reform of thoughts", which often brings torture with it. Soh Sung told a Japanese woman who visited and interviewed him at the Daegu Prison in March 1980 that he had been living every day life under the continuous mental and physical pressure in relation to such "reform". Soh Joon-Shik also, in an interview with the late Rev. Nishimura Kanichi (a Japanese Diet member at the time) at the Kwangju Prison on May 3, 1974, stated as follows:

> One freezing cold winter I was stripped naked, tied up outside, and had water thrown on my body . . . They forced me to drink four kettles of water and then trod on my body to make me vomit.

On May 27, 1978 Soh Joon-Shik's seven years' prison term expired, but since then he has continued to be detained in the Cheongju Preventive Custody House under the provisions of the "Public Security Law" (1975) only on account of his having refused to give way to the violent "education for the reform of thoughts" and to be converted to "anti-communism".

The "Public Security Law" permits successive two-year terms of preventive custody for prisoners previously convicted of political offences under the "Anti-Communist Law," "the National Security Law" and some provisions of the "Criminal Code." On May 27, 1982 Soh Joon-Shik's preventive custody order was renewed for a third two-year term. He subsequently filed a law suit in the Seoul Appellate Court, according to the provision of Article 20 of the "Public Security Law," against the "Ministry of Justice" challenging the validity of his continued detention on June 11, 1982. After hearings which lasted for about a year his appeal was rejected by the Seoul Appellate Court on May 30, 1983. He made an appeal to the Supreme Court on June 13, 1983.

"Public Security Law"

When the preventive custody of Soh Joon-Shik was ordered for the first time on May 27, 1978, the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in London, appealing to people all over the world for "Urgent Action", stated on June 1, 1978 as follows:

> AI supports the internationally accepted norm that prisoners should be released without delay upon completion of their sentences. The case of this prisoner is a blatant contravention of this norm.

The "Public Security Law" was enacted in July 1975. The aim of this law is to inflict punishment "for the preservation of the security of the state and the peace of the society" on those who have once been found guilty of violation of the "National Security Law," the "Anti-Communist Law" and some provision of the "Criminal Code" who have been imprisoned and who are likely to repeat the crime (P.S.L., Articles 1 and 2). There are three grades of punishment based on the degrees of "danger of repetition of the specified crimes". Those are Protective Surveillances, Residential Restriction and Preventive Custody (P.S.L., Article 3). The last punishment is to detain the prisoners in question into designated centres for education and custody (P.S.L., Article 6), to whom the provisions of the Law for Executing Penal Punishment are to be correspondingly applied ("Presidential Order relative to the Enforcement of the Public Security Law", Article 9). The preventive custody can be renewed until the Minister of Justice acknowledges that the detainee has become "thoroughly anti-communist" (P.S.L., Article 7, cf. "Presidential Order, Article 11). There is virtually no difference between this custody and penal punishment in that both deprive persons of liberty and dignity of person. Therefore the preventive custody under the "Public Security Law" is nothing but a penal punishment on account of one's beliefs and thoughts, and not on account on any concrete criminal acts.

Such provisions not only run counter to the principles of modern criminal codes, but infringe on freedom of thought and conscience.

Soh Joon-Shik's preventive custody order was renewed for a third two-year term on May 27, 1982. He subsequently filed a lawsuit in the Seoul Appellate Court against the "Ministry of Justice," appealing against the legality of his preventive custody on June 11, 1982. At the first hearing on July 20 a public prosecutor representing the "Minister of Justice" argued in a written statement:

> Soh Joon-Shik having refused to be converted to "anti-communism" and having incited other prisoners held under the same law to go on hunger-strike in protest against their detention, would be likely to commit the same type of political offence that led to his original detention and should therefore not be released.

Questionings of the plaintiff himself at the Cheongju Preventive Custody House, of his elder brother Soh Sung at the Daegu Prison and of one of his former friends were made respectively on March 5, on March 14 and on April 25, 1983. Soh Sung said that the "Public Security Law" "punishes not one's acts but one's thoughts", and that it is contravening the fundamental principles of human rights. Soh Joon-Shik was questioned about his process of growth in Japan, the motives for his decision to study in his mother country, on how he became interested in social and political affairs, and why he has been refusing "conversion".

The plaintiff and his lawyer argued in written statements which were submitted to the Appellate Court respectively on March 11 and May 9, 1983 in the following way:

1. "The Public Security Law" is unconstitutional legislation because it infringes on the principle that penal punishment should be clearly prescribed in laws, on the right to be tried before a law court, and on the freedom of person and conscience.
2. The preventive custody measure applied to Soh Joon-Shik is a violation of both the south Korean "Constitution" and the "Public Security Law" because there is no legal ground for considering "non-convertedness" in connection with "danger of recommitting the same type of crime".
3. The system of conversion in the prisons has no legal ground and runs counter to the spirit of the south Korean "Constitution."
4. Soh Joon-Shik's beliefs and thoughts are within the limits of the "Constitution" and there is no ground for connecting them with "danger of recommitting the same type of crime".

On May 30 the Seoul Appellate Court (Chief Judge Mr. Kim Ju-Sang) rejected Soh Joon-Shik's appeal. On June 13 Soh Joon-Shik appealed to the Supreme Court.

The ground of appeal to the "Supreme Court"

January 31, 1973

The "Anti-Communist and the National Security Laws" came into existence as the most violent and typical expression of the East-West Cold War structure "by strengthening the anti-communist regime" when our country was in the north-south confrontation caused heteronomously by alien powers, the result being that those laws have repressed the national conscience and ardent desire, and have fixed the divided status of our nation.

Today it has been clear that national reunification is the sacred mission for our nation, and the reason of nation has appeared to be the most important principle on the multi-polarized international political scene.

For the above-mentioned reason it is clear that the "Anti-Communist and the National Security Laws" are of an anachronistic character and entirely violate not only the national raison d'etre but also the spirit of the "Constitution."

Consequently, I think that violation of the "Anti-Communist and the National Security Laws," which was applied to me at the original court, cannot be established.

The original court one-sidedly approved the accusation of the public prosecutor and sentenced me guilty without any corroborative evidence and only on the basis of the prosecutor's indictment which resulted from my involuntary statement, forced by torture, and from the investigation which was deceptively done under conditions of unsatisfactory health and mind.

(Excerpt)

Answer of Plaintiff Soh Joon-Shik to questioning at Cheongju on March 5, 1983

Human Life for us all

* After my coming to the country in 1967, I saw many poor people: beggars, chewing gum/newspaper-selling kids, prostitutes in alleys, maids, and workers in worse conditions. The existence of those people shocked and astonished me greatly. I began to be interested in retrieval of human dignity and social justice, and further, in political issues.
* That every Korean should be humanely treated and treat others as well as ourselves means that protecting human dignity is an ultimate object and value of the national policy.
* The political situation where the authorities cover up the facts, distort them on purpose, and restrict the people's political freedom, the economic reality where the citizens suffer from extreme poverty, and the social conditions which force people to falsely express their ideas are all nothing but an inhumane social system and are elements to check the development of the nation.
* My ideas stated above came from the resistance against the dictatorship and corruption of my country and from the ardent wish and yearning for national unification.

Torture to force a conversion

* According to the assertion of the defendant (the Ministry of Justice), I, the plaintiff, "have been persistently refusing a conversion and have the marked danger of repetition of a crime". I was forced to be converted at Daejeon Prison in the summer of 1973, after the establishment of the system that prison officials and admonitors take charge of the political prisoners for a special purpose. At the time I

(Continued on page 8)

Korean in U.S. Visits DPRK (6)

(Continued from the No. 1,119 issue of The People's Korea)

After lunch Prof. Son and officials from the Kyong Song County Office came to meet me. We left my brother's house with cakes and wine to pay homage to my parents' graves.

A bridge over the Chuul River had been washed away by a long spell of rainy days. So we got across the river in a jeep. When I was an elementary school boy there, the bridge had also been washed away. My father carried me on his back and got across the river.

I remembered my father's whitish thighs, which I had not seen frequently, seemed to be something strange. My father was a man of profound scholarship in Chinese classics.

The car threaded between cultivated fields for a while and after a while we arrived at a mountain foot. We got off the car and went along a mountain path. When I had been a child, I would play around there. My mother, my sister and I would come there to picking royal ferns. Whenever I went to the mountain, I would have a reed in my mouth and whipped grass in order to show my boyish manner. When we returned home, my mother said to my family members that they had picked a lot of royal ferns as I had driven away snakes. We passed through green pine wood and climbed a mountain path. After a while we arrived at a place where there were several tombs. Among them I found two tombs on which my parents' names were engraved respectively.

On the day when I left the home town, my mother put powdered of roast grain in my bundle in tears. My father had mended my shoes quietly for my long journey.

My parents were now taking a long rest in front of me. My sister took my hands and stepped forward to my father's tomb. Following my sister, I knelt down. My sister cried, "Father, Ik Hwan has come!" My sister and I stood in front of my mother's tomb and made a low bow. My sister cried again, "Mother, Ik Hwan has come!" She threw herself down crying in tears.

How long I longed to throw myself at my parents' tombs and make a low bow! I have doubts about life after death, as a fiction, created by people. With the years I became impatient of appeasing the souls of my parents. I knew well that my thought of this sort was a mere sentimental one.

When I threw myself in front of my parents' tombs, I felt as if I had been embraced tenderly by my parents. My mind became calmed. I found mind at peace for the first time in many years. I went down the mountain path.

Before going to a spa, we returned to our brother's house. My elder sister seemed to be exhausted because of her great age. My sister and I took a rest in the back room.

"I often think of how nice it is to live long," my sister said and laid herself. She was white-haired but her expression looked young.

In the late afternoon, a car came. My brother's wife was the last to come out of the house and closed the back door.

The Chuul spa was famous in the DPRK for its landscape, the volume and the temperature of water. There was a sanatorium with owned more than 1,000 hot water faucets. The Onpo spa had a sanatorium with more than 1,000 beds.

Passing through a pine wood, Onpo came into my view. Water streaming through rocks, a deep ravin, a thickly wooded mountain – In there I found something of old Onpo.

My brother and I took a family bath on the 2nd floor. We put off our clothes in a dressing room, where there were beds, easy chairs and full-length mirrors. There was a big bathtub about one meter deep in the bath room.

Blue warm water gushed out copiously there. I washed my brother's back with all my heart.

After taking a bath, we all family members gathered in a rest room. Prof. Son and officials from Kyong Song County joined us. I was impressed by their explanation on education in the north. Because of my profession I asked them about education in Kyong Song County. People in the north repeatedly said about the intellectualization of the whole society, which I thought was not empty words.

Even a small county like Kyong Song County is equipped with extensive educational facilities. There was a night technical institute where classes started at 5:00 p.m.

There were a special school of ceramics and a medical institute as major higher educational institutions. There were 25 junior and senior high school in the county. Primary schools were attached to some of these junior and senior high schools. There were 17 primary schools. About 37,000 students were learning in these schools. Their number reached one-third of the population of Kyong Song County.

Curriculums are provided for upper graders in kindergartens. This was a new system conducted throughout the country after testing in schools singled out in several counties.

Shortly after the liberation, the first conference of the North Korean People's Committee was held. The minutes of the conference remained today. According to the minutes, the first item on the agenda of the conference was the question of providing students with pencils. I felt I was in a quite different age.

On our way to the brother's house, I saw buildings of a junior high school built at the foot of a mountain. There was a white building beside the school house, a white building which was a "rabbit hutch." As their extra-curricular activities, students kept up rabbits at each school. It was in the farming season that I visited there. Therefore, I saw many junior high school students on their way home from fields. They looked healthy and their faces and arms were sunburnt. They seemed to have worked for a long time . . . .

The ratio of investments in education as well as in medical care and the medical security system in the north seemed to be the highest in the world.

The state seemed to do everything necessary for children. Children don't even clean the windows of their school buildings in the U.S., though schools are suffering from fund shortage. The condition in the U.S. presents a sharp contrast to that in the north. I wonder which of these societies treats children well. Which of these societies has a real education for human beings? This is an interesting comparison.

After finishing inspection, we went to the riverside in the valley, where I had gone on an excursion in my childhood.

A suspension bridge built above on the falls remained as it had been. The clouds broke after a while and sun light shone through the clouds. We spread a straw mat on the sand under a rock wall and sat on the mat. We ladled out gruel mixed with hard-shelled mussles from a boiling pot and ate it. Officials from the county office strongly insisted on my eating the gruel, saying it was good for excessive drinking. I thought I would not be able to eat even a spoonful, but actually I ate bowlful of it.

At around 3:00 p.m. we returned to my brother's house. The officials from the county office gave me several vases made at a porcelain factory as souveniors. Printed on the box was "Kyong Song, DPRK," in English. These porcelains were made here for export.

We talked for a while. We had a supper a little earlier and went to the station. The train which would start at 6:00 p.m. didn't yet arrive there. My sister and her family members, my brother and I were waiting in a room in the station reserved for special guests. We kept silent. All of us seemed to be thinking of the same thing – We would part in this way. When could we meet again?

Prof. Son entered the room and told me to go to the platform, where I saw young women standing. They wore white *chogori* and pink *chima*. They were waiting a night train to sell to passengers. Lunch packages were piled high on the table beside them.

My family members and I stood in a circle and talked with each other as if we could meet again soon. The train came near the station. Expressions on the faces of family changed suddenly. I exchanged words of parting with the officials from the Kyong Song county office and joined my family. My nephew approached me and tried to say something. But he closed his mouth and burst into tears leaning against my shoulders. He grasped me as if he wanted never to let me go. "You have to marry . . . When I come again, I'll surely visit your cooperative farm . . . *Nunim* (sister in Korea), I wish you good health," so I said and got on the train. The train began to move. My nieces followed the train waving their hands on the platform. They ran after the train. The faster the train ran, the farther their figures receded from my view. I heard them cry, "*Samchon* (uncle in Korea)!" They completely disappeared from my view. Lastly looking at the mountain foot where my parents take a long rest, I left for vestibule. When I went to a sleeping carriage, Prof. Son told me that Dr. Chong Dong Kyu happened to ride in the same train. I went to his compartment. He was on his way to Pyongyang after visiting Chongjin Medical University. He seemed to feel oppressed in the chest, looking as if he had drunk excessively.

He told me his story on his visit to his elder sister who lived in Kilchu.

"My mother died four years ago. If I had visited (the north) earlier . . . " He was not able to continue his words choked in his throat.

Two men over 50 sat knee to knee and cried.

The train raored over an iron bridge.

Amidst the metalic noise, I seemed to hear the following words strike my ears, "A poor wretch, a poor wretch, . . . !"

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Drum Dance" By Son Myong (1980)

(Continued from page 4)

So I went to north Korea in 1981 and stayed there for 10 days.

They received me with sincere cordiality and let me see various places.

And Secretary Kim Jong Il received me.

I was really astonished at that time by his deep understanding of art.

Saying that it was important to educate our people in the spirit of national independence, he told me to make films of national character.

We reached a unanimity of view on one point, e.g., that great national unity could not be achieved without *chajusong* of the nation.

Later, in 1982, I completed the scenario and finished the film production in Budapest in 1983.

Last year we stayed in north Korea for about three weeks to shoot Korean scenes for the manufacture of the movie.

I intend to make, in the future, too, films helpful to the reunification of our nation, its great unity.

And I plan to make a film about Jinghis Khan.

And, if I could find time, I would make efforts for the progress of the movie industry of north Korea. Because the north and south of Korea are both my homeland.

I want to meet my family and live with it.

Our country remaining divided, many families and relatives live separated now.

This is the biggest tragedy to our nation.

Therefore, I hope that they will not treat me as a north Korean "spy" but make the incident concerning me as an occasion for removing the division of the nation.

Today when there is a noisy talk about the question of "finding separated families" in south Korea, I hope you will make efforts to help me meet my family.

Then Sin Sang Ok answered questions of journalists.

Answering a question what he thought was the reason of the false propaganda of the south Korean authorities that his couple were "kidnapped" to north Korea, he said:

- As I have just told you, I sent through my friends to my family in south Korea a recorded tape, photograph and letter.

After this incident they started the false propaganda that I was "kidnapped to north Korea."

But this is utterly groundless.

I have been to north Korea twice, but of my own accord.

And the letter which I sent to my family is alien to politics or intelligence operation.

This cannot be a ground to treat me as a "spy."

When he was asked if he had any intention to go back to south Korea, he answered: "I might go back, if south Korea were democratised and there were no danger to my safety. But I cannot go back under the present situation."

3-Way Talks: Korea's Hope for Peace

By Kirk C Bascom

One of the most basic principles in the field of international relations is that nations, like young children, can always be counted on to act strictly in their own interests. This is hardly surprising given the highly competitive and ideologically-charged arena in which all international intercourse takes place. Unfortunately, when one nation acts in its own interest, this action is often not in the interest of other nations. Nevertheless, relationships between states, like relationships between children, often times will eventually mature and reach a point at which both parties realize that there are ways of overcoming their differences that can be beneficial for both sides. When this point is reached, it is largely up to one of the parties to overcome its childish pride and show sincerity in trying to bring about this mutually beneficial change. For all practical purposes, this point was reached long ago in the north-south confrontation on the Korean Peninsula. What is most important is the good will shown by the north in its recent 3-way talk offer on reunification. This seems to be a case where one side is willing to put aside ideological differences for the good of both sides.

The Korean Peninsula shares the dubious honor of being one of the three most likely potential flashpoints along with Europe and the Middle East, for a nuclear holocaust. For this reason, any act of good will by one side in the confrontation can only bode well for world peace. With 40,000 U.S. troops garrisoned in the south and an array of over 1,000 various kinds of nuclear warheads threatening to turn the "land of the morning calm," and eventually the rest of the world, into a radioactive nightmare, the DPRK's offer is truly a welcomed proposition. The DPRK has clearly shown a willingness to do all in its power to bring about a peaceful solution to this difficult and longstanding problem.

Of course, this is not a clear cut case of absolute selflessness and benevolence on the part of the north. Not only would that be unrealistic under any circumstances, but if it were the case it would very likely be an anomaly in the history of international relations. Indeed, the DPRK's motives are probably much more practical since it has much to gain from the peace and stability that would result from successful negotiations.

On the other hand, what is disturbing is the stubborn attitude that Seoul has taken in approaching all such propositions for negotiations on the reunification issue in the past. It would seem that if Seoul were truly sincere about setting aside ideology for the sake of reunification, it would be more serious about the way it has been trying to deal with the north in both the 3-way talks issue as well as the joint Olympic team talks issue, which, though only indirectly associated with reunification, offers a good example of the south's insincerity. The south's entire history of negotiations with the north since the end of the Korean war has been nothing but instances of anti-communist rhetoric and over-politicized slander. If the south feels that it is being sincere in its negotiating stance, then it is not going to convince more than the most gullible observer. For Seoul to introduce such politically charged "issues" as the "Rangoon incident" and the "celebrity kidnapping incident" into the joint Olympic team talks, which should rightfully have nothing to do with politics, serves only to prove to the world that Seoul is more interested in slandering its antagonist than in reaching a workable agreement.

Actually, it shows a good deal of restraint on Pyongyang's part to even deal directly with the Seoul authorities. This "government" in the south not only lacks support from the majority of the south Korean people, and therefore lacks legitimacy as a government, but it is so dependent on the U.S. for military and economic aid, it can hardly be considered as more than a pawn in the U.S.'s strategic and economic game in East Asia. Under the pretext of countering communist aggression in Asia, the U.S. has, as mentioned earlier, established an awesome military as well as economic presence in south Korea. South Korea's own military is commanded by the U.S. forces' commander in Korea and as such cannot take any action on its own.

It is thus hardly surprising that Pyongyang, before direct talks with the south, wishes first to deal directly with Washington in establishing a secure peace with the one power that truly pulls the strings in the south. It is also not surprising that the north feels that it cannot realistically deal with any authorities in the south since they, in fact, do not really have complete and uninhibited, unilateral power of decision and action. In spite of this, Pyongyang has agreed, for the first time, to include Seoul in its talks proposal.

This is indeed an unprecedented show of sincerity that, if allowed to follow through, may be the beginning of a stable and lasting peace for a unified Korea.

The Korean people and the world wait for a sincere and positive response from Seoul. The prospects do not look good however as the U.S. is basically not willing to give up its base on the Korean Peninsula and, in fact, stands to gain more by maintaining the status quo there. This is truly unfortunate for the Korean people as well as the people of Asia and the world. A unified and peaceful Korea will actually be more beneficial to all parties involved, both now and in the future.

Though the ball now be in Seoul's court, the big kid from down the street will ultimately decide how that ball will be played. Let us hope that big kid is mature enough to act upon the potential for peace in Asia and the world that his actions may bring about.

Kirk C Bascom is an American free-lance journalist who is well-versed in Asian affairs.

> *"The Korean Peninsula shares the dubious honor of being one of the three most likely potential flashpoints, along with Europe and the Middle East, for a nuclear holocaust . . . .*
> *"With 40,000 U.S. troops garrisoned in the south and an array of over 1,000 various kinds of nuclear warheads threatening to turn the 'land of the morning calm,' and eventually the rest of the world, into a radioactive nightmare, the DPRK's offer is truly a welcomed proposition."*

(Continued from page 1)

slogans of high tone.

Concrete examples of this are the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March 1982 and the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the peoples of different strata triggered off by it and the formation of the youth federation of the movement for democracy amidst the continued anti-U.S. struggle of students and people of all strata in broad areas of south Korea during Reagan's south Korean trip in November last year.

Another point noteworthy in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the south Korean people is that they wage active forms of struggle such as mass meeting and demonstration, scattering of leaflets and arson, braving the unprecedented suppression and persecution by the Chon Du Hwan junta. This finds typical manifestation in the anti-"government" action of the south Korean people this year.

All these facts show how steadfast and strong is the will of the south Korean students and people to fight to the end to put an end to the U.S. occupation of south Korea and its colonial rule and achieve democracy and freedom against the Chon Du Hwan junta.

(Continued from page 6)

experienced that each political prisoner, put among several brutish criminals, was pierced with a needle and beaten to force a conversion.

"I was transferred to Kwangju Prison in September of the same year. In early November, non-converted political prisoners were given notice of complete prohibition against visitors, exercise, reading, medical treatment, writing letters, use of funds, etc. At the same time, after having been divided into some groups from eight to twelve persons, we were crowded into a small cell whose size is about 3.3 square metres. And a burglar and a murderer who have a strong constitution came into each cell under the pretext of being a prison sweeper. They had a key to the cell, a club, handcuffs, and a rope. They beat us if our sitting posture didn't please them. On a cold winter day, taken into an empty cell one by one, we were stripped naked and beaten after having had water thrown on our body, and further they put us to torture by water. Those brutal acts lasted two months. I, as one of the sufferers of torture, made a protest to an inspector sent from the Ministry of Justice but it was in vain.

* Thirty-nine persons out of sixty-four made a conversion as the result, while two became paralyzed on one side. And two died in 1975 and 1976.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

that the DPRK sincerely hopes to resolve the Korean problem through negotiations. The proposal for the tripartite talks is not for propaganda purposes but is sincere. As we have done in the past, we fully support the proposal.

At the mass rally welcoming us in Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that it is the hope of the DPRK that the United States and the south Korean authorities would accept this genuine peace proposal and make contact with the northern part of Korea for solution. This was a very reasonable call. In my point of view, negotiation is the only way to resolve the problem.

We have all along opposed U.S. stationing troops in south Korea. During this visit we have once again publicly reaffirmed this stand. In our opinion, this problem must be settled in the process of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The northern part of Korea has repeatedly clearly expressed its willingness to consult with the United States on the problem of U.S. troops withdrawal. In this respect, we have passed some messages from the northern part of Korea to the U.S. government. We hope that the U.S. administration will take seriously the just stand of the Korean side, and settle this problem step by step through contacts and negotiations.

Pointing out that he was impressed by the ceremonious and warm welcome during his visit to Korea, Mr. Hu Yaobang said:

We have seen from the excited expression in the eyes of the welcoming crowd – tens of thousands of men and women, old and young – a most profound, genuine and lofty friendship for the Chinese people, no matter we were in the capital of Pyongyang or in the border cities of Sinuiju and Namyang, in the port city of Wonsan, Hamhung, Chongjin or at the mountain-embraced Komdok General Mining Enterprise.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has accompanied us throughout our visit, ignoring his advanced age and the hardship. When we expressed our indebtedness for such a grand welcome accorded us, he said, it was aimed at passing the Korean-Chinese friendship down through generations and generations. What he said has expressed the common desire of the peoples of our two countries. The great Sino-Korean friendship can stand the tests of any storm.

Referring to the achievements in Korean socialist economic construction and the prospect of economic cooperation between the two countries, the Chinese leader said:

This is my second visit to Korea in some two years. Several things have made me get an extraordinary impression on the new scenes of the Korean economic construction. One is that the capital city of Pyongyang has had great changes in appearance from that two years ago. New blocks of multistory residence buildings were erected.

The other is the new breakthroughs in the country's development of non-ferrous metal industry. Noting that the Komdok General Mining Enterprise has set up in merely a little more than one year its third ore dressing plant Mr. Hu Yaobang said that such a construction speed is not common in the world and this will bring new beneficial factors to the entire Korean economy.

(Continued from page 1)

"admission and apology" the "precondition" for the talks and, in the end, committed the anti-national criminal act of groundlessly insulting our dignified political system.

Thus the two rounds of talks ended fruitless in political argument before entering the discussion of the basic question. Your side would not be able to deny that this was entirely ascribable to your side which turned the sports talks itself into a political arena by bringing forward such problems alien to sports.

Nevertheless, your side, even in its latest bill, again raised the "Burma incident" and the "Sin Sang Ok-Choe Un Hui problem" and heaped abuses on us, letting out the impudent utterances that we should take some "measures," far from repenting for its responsibility for having deliberately created obstacles in the way of the talks and made the talks itself abortive.

Such reckless acts of your side prove that it has no intention to form a single national team through the talks and only seeks the insidious aim of using the sports talks for a political purpose.

Your side should clearly know that world's honest-minded people and sports circles, together with our whole nation, express deep apprehensions as to the prospect of our talks, expressing indignation in unison at the wrong stance and attitude of your side towards the talks.

It is only too clear that, even if the two sides sit face to face for talks a hundred times, it would inevitably follow in the disgraceful footsteps of the past talks, so long as your side fails to change its attitude insisting on its unjustifiable stand by clumsy excuses and subterfuges that can convince no one.

We consider, therefore, that if your side truly had the intention to have genuine sports talks and produce a single team to the nation, your side should first of all give clear assurances that your side would revoke the political utterances your side made as a "precondition" for talks, slinging mud at us by repeatedly bringing forward "incidents" which had nothing to do with us or with the sports talks, and that your side would not use again the venue of sports talks as a theatre for an anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign.

Such principled demand of ours is a very justifiable one for promoting the sports talks truly in keeping with the circumstances and desires of the nation and it is an expression of our sincere stand towards the talks.

We strongly hold that your side which is under unavoidable obligation to answer this demand must give our side assurances understandable to us at the earliest possible date.

The prospect of talks between the two sides entirely depends on the attitude of your side.

We will readily sit at one table with your side, if it show an affirmative response, renouncing its wrong stand towards the sports talks even tomorrow.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.
1988-092-CO 79L